



Devoted to the interests of the various Fire Departments and Military Organizations throughout the State.

CHASE & BORUCK, Proprietors.

OUR TASK—TO ENLIGHTEN.

TERMS, One Year, \$5; Six Months, \$3.

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CHARLES M. CHASE, MARCUS D. BORUCK.

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**The Fatal Marksmen.**

A British officer who was present at the battle of New Orleans mentions an incident of thrilling strangeness, and one very descriptive of the Western hunter, many of whom marched to the defense of New Orleans, as volunteers under the renowned Andrew Jackson.

We marched, said the officer, in a solid column of twelve thousand men, in a direct line upon the American forces.

I belonged to the staff, and as we advanced we watched through our glasses the position and arrangements of our enemy with the intensity an officer only feels when marching into the jaws of death, with the assurance that, while he offers himself as a sacrifice to the demands of his country, every action, be he successful or otherwise, will be judged with the most heartless scrutiny.

It was a strange sight, that long range of cotton bales—a new material for breastworks, with the crowd of human beings behind, their heads only visible above the line of defence. We could distinctly see their long rifles lying over the bales, and the battery of General Coffee directly in front of us, with their great muzzles gazing towards us, as they waited to devour us, and the position of General Jackson with his staff around him.

But what attracted attention most was the figure of a tall man standing on the breastwork, dressed in blue-woolen, with buckskin leggings, and a broad brimmed felt hat, that fell around the face, almost concealing the features. He was standing in one of those picturesque and graceful attitudes peculiar to those natural men-dwellers of the forests. The body rested on the left leg, and swayed with a curved line upwards; the right arm was extended, the hand grasping the rifle near the muzzle, the butt of which rested near the top of his right foot, while with his hand he raised the rim of his hat from his eyes, and seemed gazing from beneath intently upon the advancing column. The cannon of General Coffee had opened upon us, and tore through our ranks with dreadful slaughter; but we continued to advance, unwavering and cool, as if nothing had threatened our progress.

The roar of cannon seemed to have no effect upon the figure standing upon the cotton bales; he stood motionless as a statue. At last he moved, threw back the hat rim over the crown with his left hand, raised the rifle to his shoulder, and took aim at our group. Our eyes were riveted upon him. At whom had he leveled his piece? But the distance was so great that we looked at each other and smiled. We saw the rifle flash, and my right hand companion, as noble a looking fellow as ever rode at the head of a regiment, fell from the saddle. The hunter paused a few moments without moving the rifle from his shoulder, then re-loaded and resumed his former position. Throwing the hat rim over his eyes, and again holding it up with the left hand, he fixed his piercing gaze upon us as if hunting out another victim. Once more the hat rim was thrown back and the rifle raised to the shoulder. This time we did not smile, but cast short glances at each other, as if to say, "He must die; and when the rifle again flashed another one of us dropped to the earth. There was something most awful in marching to certain death.

General Coffee's battery, and thousands of musket balls playing upon our ranks we cared not for—there was a chance of escaping unscathed. Most of us had walked upon batteries a hundred times more destructive without qualms; but now that every time that rifle was leveled towards us, and its bullet sprang from the barrel, one of us must surely fall; to see the deadly iron come down and see it rest motionless, as if poised upon a rock and know when the hammer struck, and the sparks flew to the primed pan, that the messenger of death drove unerringly to its goal—to know this, and still march, was awful.

I could see nothing but the tall figure standing on the breast work. He seemed to grow phantom-like, higher and higher, assuming through the smoke, the supernatural appearance of some great spirit. Again did he re-load and discharge his rifle with the same unerring aim; and it was with indescribable pleasure that I beheld, as we neared the American lines, the sulphurous cloud gathered around us, and shut that spectral hunter from my gaze. We lost the battle and to my mind the Kentucky riflemen contributed more to our defeat than anything else; for while he remained in our sight, our attention was drawn from our duties, and when at last we came embroiled in the smoke, the work was completed, and we were in utter confusion, and unable to restore order sufficient to make any successful attack.

So long as thousands and thousands of rifles remain in the hands of our countrymen, so long as men come up from their childhood, able, as the down appears upon their chin, to hit the centre of a mark, or strike the deer at one hundred and fifty yards in the most vital part, so long as there is a great proportion of the Republic who live as the wild Indian, knowing no law but that of right, and the honorable observance of friendly intercourse, America is unconquerable! and all the armies of the combined world, though they might drive them from the sea coast and cross the Alleghany mountains would not be able to subdue the free-soiled hunter, among the mountains and great prairies and mighty rivers of the West.

Money in your purse will credit you—wisdom in your head adorn you—but both in your necessity will serve you.

**Wars and their Cost.**

Few persons, however much they may deprecate wars, realize the enormous tax they are on the wealth, population and productiveness of a nation. It has been estimated by careful statisticians, that within the last sixty years, twenty-two thousand millions of dollars have been squandered in wars, and seven millions of lives sacrificed. The war of the French revolution, begun to re-impose on France a dynasty she had rejected, cost nearly three thousand millions; the war to drive Bonaparte into exile, which commenced in 1803 and terminated in 1815, cost nearly fifteen thousand millions; and the war just terminated, whose beginning was a blunder, and whose whole conduct was a series of blunders, has cost about a thousand millions. Men are still living, men yet hale and hearty, and below the Psalmist's "three score years and ten," whose birth preceded the spending of the first cent of this gigantic waste of human treasure and life. Within that sixty years enough men have been slain in battle to build and put in working order, within the short space of three years, a railroad that would have encircled the world. Within that sixty years sufficient wealth has been squandered in war to educate every child on the face of the globe, to drain all the pestilential marshes, to Christianize the most remote and benighted people.

But the lives lost in battle and the sums spent in arming the combatants, constitute only one of the items of waste which we owe to war. The ravaged fields the orphaned families, and the demoralization which attends and follows war, are not less injurious to the material and interests of our race. Wars not only decimate a nation's population, but effect the numbers, the health and constitutions of the next generations. At the fall of Napoleon, the males of France, in the prime of life, were comparatively exhausted, while the average height of the young men had decreased at least two inches within thirty years. Wars not only squander the wealth already realized, and dry up to a great degree the fountain of future wealth. When the great struggle of this century closed, in 1815, it brought on a financial crisis even in England, which checked, for many years, the onward prosperity of that kingdom; and what was true of England was true, to a still greater degree, of the rest of Europe, whose farms, mills and villages had been often sacked during the war—a fact which those of England had escaped. Under the old Romans, men, sentenced to capital punishment by the Emperor, opened their veins and bled to death. War, in like manner, has bled many a nation to death.

Can nations, with all these facts before them, continue to rush into wars, as heedless as our passionately as when peace or war was decided, not by the voice of a people, but by the whim of a prince? We also think, and thinking men are not apt to squander millions, to waste human life, to weaken the productive capacity of the republic, in order to gratify the ambition of demagogues, or advance the interests of a few speculators. Nations that go to war for slight occasions, are like the two farmers quarreled about the right of way, and spent their whole estates to secure for their cattle a shorter path to the brook, when neither the cattle nor the privilege were worth a year's rental of the land. Nations that go to war for slight occasions, are like the two farmers quarreled about the right of way, and spent their whole estates to secure for their cattle a shorter path to the brook, when neither the cattle nor the privilege were worth a year's rental of the land. Nations that go to war for slight occasions, are like the two farmers quarreled about the right of way, and spent their whole estates to secure for their cattle a shorter path to the brook, when neither the cattle nor the privilege were worth a year's rental of the land.

**THE SALT LAKE.**—In its extreme length the territory of Utah is seven hundred miles, from East to West, and in breadth three hundred and forty-seven miles, from North to South; and includes an area of 269,170 square miles, or 172,268,800 acres, of which, in 1850, only 14,393 were improved. London is 35 miles long, and 10 miles broad, and its population is 1,200,000. The Salt Lake, which is connected with Great Salt Lake by the river Jordan. Into the latter Utah Lake empties its waters, but from which there is no known outlet. The population of Utah, in 1850, numbered 18,206 inhabitants, exclusive of Indians of this number fifty were negroes, one-half of whom were slaves. It is impossible to give the number of Indians in Utah. There are, probably, not more than 20,000 aborigines in the territory. London was an important town at the time of the Roman invasion under Julius Caesar. It was probably the seat of one of the ancient British tribes. In the reign of the Emperor Nero it was a place of considerable consequence, and as a place much frequented by merchants. In the time of Augustus it was honored with the name of a colonia—*Colonia Julia*. The name of Edinburgh is supposed to be derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria, a Saxon prince, in the time of the heptarchy, who, in the seventh century, possessed the southern part of Scotland, and who is alleged to have built a stronghold on the site of the present castle. It was anciently written *Edinburgum*. Edinburgh was a royal town at the time of the foundation of Holyrood Abbey, in 1128, and a royal residence is supposed to have been built soon afterwards. In the time of James II., the city was walled, and was a great proportion of the Republic who live as the wild Indian, knowing no law but that of right, and the honorable observance of friendly intercourse, America is unconquerable! and all the armies of the combined world, though they might drive them from the sea coast and cross the Alleghany mountains would not be able to subdue the free-soiled hunter, among the mountains and great prairies and mighty rivers of the West.

**MORALS OF GOTHAM.**—A hundred and fifty-whirlers have been caught at the House of Commons, by one of the waltzers, within the last six months, trying to leave without paying for their meals.

They who are most weary of life, and yet are most unwilling to die, are such as have lived too purposes, who have rather breathed than lived.

**Adventures with a Rhinoceros.**

Anderson in his "South Western Africa," gives the annexed description of an adventure he had with a rhinoceros. One fine moonlight night, then snugly ensconced in my "skany," and contemplating the strange, but picturesque scene before me, my reverie was interrupted by the inharmonious grunt of a black rhinoceros. He was evidently in bad humor, for, as he emerged from the trees into more open ground, I observed him charging anything and everything that he encountered, such as bushes, stones, &c. Even the whitened skulls and skeletons of his own species, lying about on the ground, were attacked with inconceivable fury. I was much amused at his eccentric pastime; but owing to the openness of the ground, and the quantity of limestone thereabouts, which made objects more distinct, he was not easy of approach. However, after divesting myself of my armor, and all the more conspicuous parts of my dress, I managed to crawl—pushing my gun before me—into a short distance of the snoring beast. As he was advancing in a direct line toward me, I did not like to fire, because one has little chance of killing the rhinoceros when in that position. Having approached to within a few feet of me, his attention was attracted, and suddenly uttering one of those strange "blowing" noises, so peculiar to the beast when alarmed or enraged, he prepared to treat me in a similar manner to the skulls and stones he had just so unconsciously tossed about. Not a moment was to be lost; and in self-defense I fired at his head. I shall never forget the confusion of the animal on receiving the contents of my gun. Springing nearly perpendicular into the air, and to the height of many feet, he came down again with a thump that seemed to make the earth tremble;—then plunging violently forward (in doing which he all but trampled on me), he ran round and round the spot for fully five minutes, enveloping every object in a cloud of dust. At last he dashed into the wood and was hidden from view. Not finding blood on his tracks, I had no reason to suppose he was much hurt. My notion is, the bullet struck his horn, partially stunning him with jarring violence. Had my gun missed fire, it is more than probable I should have been impaled.

**HOW THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CLIMATES ARE MODIFIED.**—An English review compares the way in which the North-western parts of Europe are warmed by the gulf stream to the method of warming buildings by hot water, and calls the Torrid Zone the furnace, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico the boiler, and the Gulf stream the circulating pipe, and the great hot-air-chamber being from the bank of Newfoundland to the shores of Europe, whence the heat is taken up by the prevailing West winds. Owing to the influence of the Gulf stream, Ireland is clothed in robes of evergreen grass; while on the American shore, in the same latitude, is the frost-bound coast of Labrador. The port of Liverpool has never been closed with ice, in the severest winter. The Laplander cultivates potatoes, and the Gulf stream is the cause, instead of being reflected back to England, the writer says, "Britain might then become a Labrador, and cease to be the seat of a numerous and powerful people."

**A Remedy for Epilepsy.**

Some years ago a female was attacked with epilepsy one of the streets of Oporto, and several persons collected around her. A bystander suddenly cried out, "Cover her face with a black silk handkerchief!"

A man took off his cravat and threw it over her face. Strange to say her convulsions instantly ceased, and, looking to her feet, she asked the person around and walked away without any assistance.

One of the spectators of this strange scene was a gentleman who afterwards became director of the police of Vidal, and the span came down to a year ago, one of his pupils, named Vidal, was attacked with epilepsy, he recollected what he had seen.

He proposed to the physician of the establishment to try the effect of a black silk handkerchief thrown over the face—not, he said, that he believed the remedy to be worth much, but that it might be well to try it, as it could do no harm.

A black silk cravat was accordingly thrown on the face of Vidal, and the span came down to a year ago, one of his pupils, named Vidal, was attacked with epilepsy, he recollected what he had seen.

**AN ENORMOUS ROOM.**—The largest room in the world under a single roof and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, Russia, and is 800 feet in length and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can conveniently manoeuvre in it. In the evening it is often converted into a vast ball room, where a grand ball is given, and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, the bars alone on which it rests weighing 12,850 pounds.

**ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE JOHN BULL.**—An English proverbial saying is:—"This national appellation of an Englishman cannot be traced beyond Queen Ann's time, when a satire entitled, the 'History of John Bull,' was written by Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Swift, the object of which was to throw ridicule on the policy of the Spanish succession. In the plot John Bull is the Englishman, the frog is the Dutchman, and Charles II., of Spain, and Louis XV., are called Lord Strutt and Louis Baboon."

**A Jorum of "Punch."**  
(WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN LIKES.)

An Englishman likes a variety of things. For instance, nothing is more to his liking than: To talk largely about Art, and to have the worst statues and monuments that ever disgraced a metropolis!

To invade against the grinding tyrannies practised on poor needle-women and shop-tailors, and get to patronise the shops where cheap shirts and dresses are sold!

To purchase a bargain, no matter whether he is in want of it or not.

To reward native talent, with which view he supports Italian operas, French plays, German singers, and, in fact, gives gold to foreigners in exchange for the brass they bring him!

To talk sincerely of tuff-butting and all tuff-butters, and yet next to running after a Lord, nothing delights him more than to be seen in the company of one!

To rave about his public spirit and independence, and with the greatest sublimity, to endure perpetually a tax that was only put on for three years!

To brag about his politeness and courteous demeanour in public, and to scamper after the Queen whenever there is an opportunity of staring at her!

To boast of his cleanliness, and to leave uncovered (as in the Thames), the biggest sewer in the world!

To pretend to like music, and to tolerate the Italian organs and the discordant musicians that infest the streets!

To inveigh against bad legislation, and to refrain in many instances from exercising the franchise he pays so dearly for!

To admit the utility of education, and yet to exclude from his benefits every one who is not of the aristocracy as his chief!

To make a pretence of rewarding purity and honesty, and at the same time to deal at the cheap shops that have a notorious character for adulteration and a dangerous reputation for short weights and measures!

To plunge into raptures about Shakespeare and national Dramas, and to leave them any night to run after Dumas, Scribe, a dancing dog, a jumping elephant, or a gentleman who walks like a fly with his legs on the ceiling!

To swagger about his tremendous love of comfort, and to ride in the most uncomfortable combinations, the dirtiest cab, and the shabbiest railways of any civilized state in Europe—besides encouraging a system of hotels, where every species of discomfort is vended at the very highest possible price!

And lastly, an Englishman dearly likes: To grumble, no matter whether he is right or wrong, crying or laughing, working or playing, gaining a victory or smiting under a national humiliation, paying or being paid—still he must grumble, and in fact he is never so happy as when he is grumbling; and, supposing everything was to his satisfaction (though it says a happy deal for our power of assumption to assume any such impossibilities), still he would grumble at the fact of their being nothing to grumble about!

**Wit and Sentiment.**

What kind of a ship has two mates and no captain. (A courtship.)

There is an old maid out West so tough and wrinkled that they use her forehead to grate nutmegs on.

A fellow who had written some verses, submitted them for inspection to a "quizz." "Don't you think they have a touch of poetry?" said he. "Yes, sir, and I dare say they would shine if you would communicate a little fire to them."

Some time since a boy was riding a horse to Barnsley Fair, (England) to sell, he was accosted on entering the town by a sprig of a dealer, who called out in a consequential tone—"Why Jack, that horse you're riding is going to die; look what a white face he is getting." "Hey," responded the lad, breaking off whistling, "an' you'd have a white face too, if you looked through a halter as long as he has."

**WOMAN'S CURIOSITY.**—The following scene is recommended to the consideration of young gentlemen who are cultivating their upper lips:—

Amy—"I wonder how it goes to kiss one of those creatures with a horrid moustache?"

Fanny—"Why, la! Amy, of course I don't know!"

Amy—"Well, I'm going to get the shoe-brush and try it."

"Bosom Adjusters," is the name of a new article extensively advertised by our dry goods men. They are doubtless very ingeniously contrived, but we doubt their utility. In the opinion of Dobbs, the only "bosom adjuster" worthy of a moment's consideration, is "an honest conscience." The question now is—Dobbs right?

A news-boy was heard to say that he had quit selling papers, and had gone into the mesmerizing business. "Get five dollars a week for playing." "Playing what?" asked one of his comrades, "Paganini," replied the boy.

A limb of the law, in passing a chap engaged in posting bills, addressed him thus—"How are you, William?" "My name is not William." "Ah, I thought your name was William as I have heard them call you Bill Sticker!"

**UNION AND INDEPENDENCE.**—"We must be unanimous," observed Hancock on the occasion of signing the American Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways—we must all hang together!"

"Yes," added Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to remunerate with him on his cruel practices.

"How can you be so barbarous," said she, "as to put little innocent lambs to death?"

"Why, madam," said the butcher, "you surely wouldn't eat them alive, would you?"

**BLIGHTED AMBITION.**—It is said that all the four infants who took the leading prizes in the Boston Baby Show have since died. We understand that henceforth the undertakers in general are about to get up another infantine exhibition—*Punch*.

**SCATTERED QUOTATIONS.**—"Why, Jenny, how awkward you are eating—do take your hand out of your pocket."

"It's my left hand, mother."

"Well, what difference does that make?"

"Why I've been reading the Bible."

"Are you crazy! What has reading the Bible to do with keeping your hand in your pocket?"

"Mustn't we do as the Bible tells us, mother?"

"Certainly, my child."

"Well mother, it says—Let not thy left hand know what thy right doeth," and don't you suppose it 'ud know I was eatin' mush and lasses with the right, if I didn't hide it away?"

**ANECDOTES.**—The following anecdote is told of Prince Oscar of Sweden, who is now on a visit to the French Emperor. When a boy he was one day roaming over his father's palace in quest of his brother (who was lately appointed viceroy of Norway). Not finding him, he asked a chamberlain he happened to meet where he was. "His royal highness," answered the officer, "is now under arrest." "For what?" "For having in a moment of passion, broken the mate to the porcelain vase you see on the mantel-piece yonder."

**Brevities.**

Honors come by diligence, riches spring from economy.

Nothing but a good life can fit mankind for a better one.

Pleasure may be a shadow, but it uses a heap of substance.

Time flies like an arrow, days and months like a weaver's shuttle.

Doubt and distraction on earth—the brightest truth in heaven.

Happiness can be made quite as well of cheap materials as of dear ones.

He who can suppress a moment's anger, may prevent many days, sorrow.

Past events are clear as a mirror; the future as obscure as a veil.

The man who does most, has the least time to talk about what he does.

The generations of men follow each other like the waters of a swollen river.

By long journey we know a horse's strength; so by length of days a man's heart.

To correct an evil which already exists, is not so well as to foresee and prevent it.

A good conscience breeds great resolution, and an innocent soul is impregnable.

The thoughtless and impatient shut their eyes to danger, rather than to prevent it.

Do not anxiously expect what is not yet come; do not vainly regret what is already past.

Fear, either as a principle or a motive, is the beginning of all evil.

A lie though it be killed and dead, can sting sometimes—like a dead wasp.

If we can still love those who have made us suffer, we love them all the more.

The spontaneous gifts of heaven are of a high value; but the strength of perseverance gains the prize.

The fame which follows true greatness no friend need hold up, and no enemy can keep down.

The things which are remembered are few and unimportant, compared with those which are forgotten.

**Influence of a Smile.**

A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It embellishes an inferior face, and redeems an ugly one. A smile however should not become habitual, or stupidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imports an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the lines of beauty and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each one having a distinctive character; some announce goodness and sweetness—others betray sarcasm, bitterness, and pride—some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness, others brighten it by their brilliant and spiritual vivacity. Gazing and poring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring a beautiful smile half so well as to turn the gaze inward, to watch that the heart keeps untroubled from the reflection of evil, and is illuminated and beautified by all sweet thoughts.

**THE NEW HAVEN PARADE.**

A Boston paper says: The preparations being made in New Haven, for a Firmament Parade in that city promises to bring about the most imposing thing of the kind, that ever took place in the country. The *Register* says that "letters are being received every day, from Engine Companies in all parts of the Union, promising to be present." The affair will occupy three days, September 4th, 5th and 6th. Thursday, the 4th, will be devoted to the reception of Companies from abroad, by the Fire Department of New Haven, who will escort the visitors to their quarters as they arrive in the city. On Friday, the 5th, a grand trial of the relative powers of the different machines from abroad will be made. On Saturday, the 6th, the New Haven Fire Department will give an exhibition of the power of their machines. Cash prizes of \$500, \$200, and \$100, are offered to be played for, the engines to play upon a pole, through 450 feet of hose, actual measurement, and dragging their own water. Will any of the machines in this vicinity contend for the above prizes?

The New York *Messenger* says: We intend shortly to begin a series describing the interior of the various houses and their apparatuses in the city. It being now some three years since we gave the former series, quite a variety of change have taken place. The Department throughout having been enlarged by additional companies and many alterations in the various houses, will render the series a new "wink" to all. Get out your eggs, and "rub 'em up!"



# The Fireman's Journal

AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

MARCUS D. BORUCK, Editor.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
SATURDAY MORNING, SEP. 20. 1856.

## THE FIREMAN'S JOURNAL

AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

Is published every Saturday morning.  
At No. 72 Merchants Street, up-stairs.  
It will be regularly served to subscribers in San Francisco every Saturday morning at an early hour, for FIFTY CENTS per month, payable to the carrier.  
Subscribers will be furnished by mail for five dollars a year, payable in advance. Two copies sent to one address for eight dollars.  
Persons in the city who wish the paper left at their residences, will be served on leaving their names at the publication office.  
Advertisements and advertising notices inserted New York prices.  
The FIREMAN'S JOURNAL is for sale on the day of its publication, and for a week thereafter, by J. W. Sullivan, Washington street, near Post Office.  
Mr. Ullman & Co., Post Office Arcade, Geo. H. Leland & Co., Post Office Arcade, Doran & Merriam, 1754 Clay street.

### The Next Election.

In our issue of August 9th, we took the ground that there was no legal impediment, to interfere with the holding of the regular election for officers of the Fire Department, on the 1st day of December next; believing the Consolidation Bill did not affect the matter, even if the power to call an election was not vested in the President of the Board of Supervisors. A communication from a correspondent over the signature of "A Fireman," relative to the subject induced us to procure information in respect to it, from a source which we were well aware would entitle it to consideration and be of effect in settling all doubts as to the validity of the election. We therefore on the 23d August, wrote to Attorney General Wallace, Judge Edward Norton, and Eugene Casserly Esq., a letter of which the following is a copy, and received from them the replies which are annexed—From their tenor it will be seen that our conclusions were correct, and that the election for officers of the Fire Department, although not called by the mayor or President of the Board of Supervisors, will be valid.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE }  
San Francisco Fire Department.  
SIR—The Annual election of the Fire Department, for Chief and Assistant Chief Engineers, under the State law governing the Department, passed April 30 1855, takes place on the first Monday of December of each year. In the same law it is made the duty of the Mayor of the city to call the election, by giving ten days notice to two of the daily newspapers, the place for holding the polls, to be designated by the Board of Delegates. The Consolidation Bill passed by the last Legislature, abolishes the office of Mayor, and transfers the duties of the position to the President of the Board of Supervisors, but in the Consolidation Bill no authority is given the latter to call an election for officers of the Department.

As it is a matter of great importance to the Firemen, you have the kindness to examine into the matter, and inform me in such a shape that I may lay the information before the entire Department, whether under the existing laws governing the Fire Department, and the provisions of the Consolidation Bill, the President of the Board of Supervisors has the right to order an election for officers of the Department on the first day of December next—whether all the duties appertaining to the office of Mayor were designed to be transferred to the President of the Board of Supervisors, and under what article and section, can such transfer be found—whether officers elected on the first day of December next, not sanctioned by the Board of Supervisors but sanctioned by the Board of Delegates would have a legal claim for salaries. Awaiting an early reply, I remain Yours with respect,

M. D. BORUCK,  
Sec'y S. F. F. D.  
San Francisco, Aug. 23d. 1856.

### Opinion of the Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.  
Sept. 11th. 1856.

SIR—I have received your communication requesting my opinion as to "whether under the existing laws governing the Fire Department, and the provisions of the Consolidation Bill, the President of the Board of Supervisors has the right to order an election for officers of the Department, on the first day of December next." If by the provisions of the "Consolidation Bill" such power is conferred upon that officer, it has escaped my attention.

I am satisfied however, that it is not necessary to the validity of the election that the President of the Board of Supervisors should have the power to call it, or that having the power, he should exercise it by actually making the "call."

It will be borne in mind, that the time of holding the election, and the office to be filled are designated by law, and the place of voting, and the inspectors of election are to be appointed by the Board of Delegates. Here then "all the machinery of an election is provided; time, place, and inspectors." The "calling of the election" (like the "giving ten days notice," as provided in the same Act) is the performance of a mere ministerial duty—it is not of the substance of an election, and the question as to who has the power to make the "call," or whether that power was regularly exercised by the proper officer becomes of no force or moment; and this is the view taken by the Supreme Court in the case of the People vs. Brennan & Cal. Rep'ts. pp 487-491. Very Respt. Yours,  
WILLIAM T. WALLACE.

M. D. BORUCK,  
Sec'y S. F. F. D.

### Opinion of Judge Norton.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 30. 1856.

SIR—The Supreme Court of this State in the case of the People against Brennan (3 Cal. Rep't's 477) decided that the omission of the Common Council to call an election as required by the city charter did not invalidate an election otherwise duly held in the time fixed by law. The same principle was decided in the case of Gorham against Campbell (3 Cal. Rep't's 136).

I think these decisions govern the case of the approaching election for officers of the Fire Department.

The election is provided for and required to be held, by the statute of 1855, and the time of the election fixed by that statute. The place of the election is to be designated, and the judges appointed by the Board of Delegates. If the Board of Delegates perform the duties imposed upon them in this respect, and the election is fairly held at the time fixed by law, I have no doubt it will be valid.

although it should not be called by any person or body exercising the functions of Mayor, as provided by the late city charter. I do not think the President of the Board of Supervisors individually has any power to act in the matter. If the power in question exists now, it is lodged in the Board of Supervisors, by virtue of the general provisions in subdivision 17, and the last clause of subdivision 9 of section 74 of the act of Consolidation, and I think it would be expedient to have the election called by the Board of Supervisors as provided for in the act of 1855. Your obedient serv't,  
EDWARD NORTON.

M. D. BORUCK Esq.,  
Sec'y S. F. F. D.

### Opinion of Eugene Casserly Esq.

M. D. BORUCK Esq., Sec'y S. F. F. D.

SIR—I avail myself of the earliest moment after examination of the question, to reply to your note asking my opinion of the validity of an annual election of Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, not called by the Mayor of the city; that office having been abolished by law.

The Act "to regulate the Fire Department of the city of San Francisco" passed April 30 1855 (Laws of 1855 p. 223) section 5, provides:

"§ 5. There shall be an election annually on the first Monday of December, for Chief Engineer and First, Second and Third Assistant Engineers. Said election to be called by the Mayor, by giving ten days notice in two or more of the daily newspapers and held at such place as the Board of Delegates may designate; the polls to be kept open from Nine o'clock A. M. until Five o'clock P. M., under the inspection of three Judges, each, from a different company to be appointed by the Board of Delegates. The person having the highest number of votes for Chief Engineer, shall be declared elected &c. All contested elections for Chief Engineer shall be decided by the Board &c."

"§ 6. Provides that the Board of Delegates shall examine the returns and declare the result of all Engineers elections, and give them their certificates of office &c."

Since the Act to consolidate the city and county of San Francisco went into effect, the office of Mayor of the city has been abolished, and certain of its duties have been devolved upon the President of the Board of Supervisors. Whether or not the latter officer is in all respects a substitute for the former, it is not important to inquire.

The duty of the Mayor in calling the election for Engineers was purely ministerial as can well be imagined. All the essential details of the election are fully provided by the Act from which I have quoted; the day, the place, the hours, the officers of Election, the mode of canvassing the returns, and declaring the result.

While there was a Mayor, a valid election might have been held, though he had omitted to call it. He could not by his breach of duty deprive the Fire Department of the right to elect its officers annually, nor prolong beyond the law the tenure of office of an incumbent.

This I suppose to be a settled law in this State, since the decision of our Supreme court in the case of *People ex rel, Harris vs. Brennan, October Term 1851*.

By the seventeenth subdivision of section 74 of the consolidation Act, a power is given to the Board of Supervisors: "To direct and control the Fire Department of said city and county of San Francisco, in conformity with the laws."

This language is very general; and perhaps authorizes the Board to order the President to make the call of the annual election. Such a course could not surely be prejudicial and would satisfy the most scrupulous; at all events, your annual election, whether formally called by any particular officer or not will be in my opinion entirely valid, if held in all other respects as pointed out by sections 5 and 6, already quoted of the "Act to regulate the Fire Department of the city of San Francisco." The officers elected at each election, will of course be entitled to discharge the duties and receive the salaries of their respective offices; and the certificates of election issued to them by the Board of Delegates will be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of their right. I am Sir, your obdt. servant,  
EUGENE CASSERLY.

San Francisco,  
Sept. 11th. 1856.

THE NEW CISTERN.—The new cistern lately built at the corner of Stockton and Pacific streets, is the best one that has been constructed in this city for years, and the contractors are certainly deserving of great praise, for the workmanlike manner in which they have followed out its specifications. The cistern will contain 34,000 gallons of water, is built of brick, connected with two cists, the top treble planked, and in every way durable and strong, 25,000 brick were employed in constructing the cistern, the whole cost of which was \$1,178. The cistern is now full, but in the event of a fire, unless it be a very serious one, it would not well to draft from the new cistern until within a week or so, so as to test it, although we are fully confident it will not leak a drop.

PRIZES.—We were shown, a few days since, a most beautiful fire cap, purchased at a cost of twenty-five dollars, of J. Wilson & Son; the cap is beautifully made and stitched. A massive silver goblet accompanies the cap, intended to be presented by Messrs. Rowe and Smith, of the Pioneer Circus, to the winner of a foot race to come off at Sonoma, at which the firemen of the former place, Columbia and Jamestown will participate. P. McMan, a well known fireman, has charge of the same.

9'S HOSE CARRIAGE.—Permission has been given Vigilant Company, to dispose of their four wheeled hose carriage, under the direction of the Chief Engineer and the Fire and Water Committee of the Board of Supervisors. We understand that the Neptune Hose Company of Sacramento are desirous of obtaining the carriage of No. 9.

ENDORSED.—Franklin E. R. Whitney, Forman of Howard Engine Company No. 3, who announced himself last week as a candidate for Chief Engineer at the next election; has been unanimously nominated by the Howards for the position.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—William Free, the present First Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, has announced himself as a candidate for re-election at the coming contest in December.

FOR THE SENATE.—Eugene L. Sullivan Esq., Treasurer of the San Francisco Fire Department Charitable Fund and one of its Trustees since its first organization in 1850, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Republican party.

THE STEAMERS.—The "Sierra Nevada" for San Juan, and the "Sonora" for Panama, leave positively at 12 o'clock, to-day. Capt. Blethen is in command of the former, and Capt. R. L. Whiting of the latter. Both vessels are in splendid trim.

ON DR.—That a wedding, in the aristocratic robes of our city, is to take place on one evening next week.

### The Fire Department.

A series of articles have lately appeared in the *Globe*, under the head of "Municipal Reform." The one to which we desire to call particular attention is numbered 26, and is directed to the management of the Fire Department.

The fact that the article in question having been written by Horace Hawes, a bitter and unrelenting enemy of the firemen, would only entitle it to contempt from that body, but as it contains gross falsehoods, it becomes indispensably necessary to notice the author, distasteful as it may be.

The first portion of the article alluded to is true, as to the amount set down, as received by the officers of the Fire Department for salaries. But not one of them receive the sum affixed to their particular office—intrinsically—as they receive the same in scrip, and are often compelled to sell the latter at fifty per cent discount. Thus their salaries are brought down to a lower mark than those received by officers in the Fire Departments of Atlantic cities.

We acknowledge, and so does every fireman, that the salaries of the officers of the Department are too high; and the vulgar fling at them by the *Hon. Horace Hawes*, that the salaries might be reduced, and the reduction applied to the expenses of the Department, is appreciated and will be remembered. The officers of the Department are ready now to apply a portion of their salaries to the expenses of the organization, namely, that portion which brokers and dilatory tax-payers wring from them, in the shape of depreciated scrip. Horace Hawes, your taunts and insults aimed at the officers of the Department, will find no response in the hearts of the firemen—your cold-blooded motives are too well known. Your disinterested compassion for that portion of the Department who bear the fatigue and burden of the day and night, partakes too much of the character of the hump-backed tyrant, "who could smile and smile, and murder while he smiled." Horace, you should have named Richard. The officers of the Department have no "spoils" in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them, and he that utters that foul reproach, is a black-hearted and calumnious miscreant; and even though it be yourself, Horace Hawes—we dare you, face to face, to stigmatize any one of the officers of the Department as a "thief."

The \$27,400 is correct, but the \$9,100 is not correct. In that abortion yelet, the Consolidation Bill (for in its delivery the Cassean operation was obliged to be called into effect, and by the help of any number of political surgeons, the bantling was got out piece by piece), the salaries were lower than is stated in the article alluded to. For instance, the bell-ringers were to be paid, if three, \$500 each per annum, and if two, \$750 per annum. That the salaries, as proposed in Article V of the Consolidation Bill, were struck out at the request of certain officers, is an infamous falsehood, and the same falsehood, upon the information of Horace Hawes, was unwittingly published in the *Alta* a few weeks since. That portion of the Bill was stricken out by the Board of Delegates, representing the entire Fire Department, on the 16th of February; at that time the Board reduced the salaries of the officers of the Department, except the Chief Engineer, upon whom they imposed heavier and more important duties. The salaries were reduced \$3,000 per annum.

That the reduction of salaries was the true secret of the opposition to the Consolidation Bill, and a clue to all the misrepresentations propagated in regard to it, is an unmitigated falsehood. The real secret of the opposition of the Firemen to the Bill, was the fact that it placed the Department directly under control of the city authorities, so that designing and unscrupulous politicians, like Horace Hawes, could use it as a political engine. The passage of the State Law, of April 30th, 1855, was for the purpose of freeing the Fire Department from the machinations of political charlatans, who, from time to time, might constitute the city authorities; but one of the Sections of Article V, of the Consolidation Bill, threw the Department back into its original position, rendering it liable of being made to bear the burthen of the caprice and political predilection of those in power. It gave the Board of Supervisors the power of disbanding companies, after having been passed upon by the Board of Delegates, instead of vesting the entire right in the latter body, the very best adjudicators of such a matter. This fact was represented to the innocent Hawes, and pointed out to him by the writer, in the most forcible language that he could command, using as an argument to convince him of his error, that in the event of a company being disbanded by the Board of Delegates, upon sworn testimony, for violating the law of the Department, and that company should have a preponderance of members of the political party in power, in the Board of Supervisors, the latter would not indorse the disbandment; the company would be thrown back on the Department; the Board of Delegates would not rescind its action, knowing it to be correct, and the result would be, disturbance and a disorganization of the Department. For such a state, was the Consolidation Bill opposed by the firemen, and not on account of salaries.

That the salaries of the officers of the Department will be reduced, is most true, but it will not be through the efforts of such men as Horace Hawes—who the firemen themselves will reduce them. The Judiciary Committee of the Board of Delegates, have the matter now under consideration, and when the bill, that committee is to prepare, is presented to the public, it will be found that instead of the salaries being reduced, the salaries of Assistant Engineers will be entirely abolished, as will also the office of Chief clerk; and if the writer of this has any influence with the committee, the salary of the Secretary of the Fire Department will also be abolished, making all those offices entirely of honor. By this it will be seen, far-seeing Horace Hawes, that even the writer of this, who is an aspirant for office, in the Fire Department and elsewhere, will not oppose the reduction of salaries. That little hint, Horace—political! will not injure the writer in the least, for should he ever go to the Assembly, he will go with antecedents perfectly pure, and without that unpleasant aroma, which surrounds Alonzo Grant, at *idoneo genus*.

Horace Hawes, we notice you publicly for the last time, and in conclusion say to you that the firemen, from the first name on the roll of Empire 1, to the last on that of Sansone 3, despise you; and the only injury the writer wishes you, is, that sometime when you are engaged in slandering the firemen, who never did you an injury, you will bite your own tongue, and pass away from the effects of the venom it must naturally contain.

NEW.—Our acknowledgments are due the renowned Jerry Sullivan; J. F. Feeks, and Messrs. Doran and Merriam for an ample supply of late news by the "Sonora," together with a fine assortment of the popular magazines and periodicals of the day.

### Fires and Alarms for the Week.

Sept. 17th—11 A. M.—Alarm from Pacific 8's bell—Fire of rubbish at Clark's Point. Damage trifling. Portion of the Department out.

Sept. 18th—6 A. M.—Hall Bell Alarm—Second District (a very prompt one). Wood and zinc shanty, on the block bounded by "Murderer's Alley," Dupont, Pacific and Broadway streets, immediately in the rear of Lafayette truck house. Partially destroyed. Damage about \$100. The entire Department out. Vigilant 9 first water, Monumental 6 second. Considering the hour of the alarm, the whole Department was very quick.

Sept. 19th—6 1/2 A. M.—Alarm from Pacific's Bell. Fire underneath sash factory on Washington street, near Davis. Caused by the imperfect construction of brick work around steam engines. Damage about \$100. Engines 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 in service. No 8 first water.

Sept. 19th—6 1/2 P. M.—Alarm from Hall Bell. Fourth District. Chimney in building corner of Powell and Clay streets. No damage. Entire Department out.

### Marysville Items.

FIRE ALARM.—The alarm yesterday was caused by an Irishman, an employee at the Western House, taking fire. The engines were out in double quick time, but on arriving on the spot found the Irishman out also, or at least the fire was.

At a special meeting of Salamander Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, held last evening, the following gentlemen were nominated as their choice to fill the different offices of the Fire Department of Marysville for the ensuing year:

Chief Engineer—Charles Bell.  
First Assistant—P. M. Chandler.  
Second Assistant—Charles Scholl.

At a regular meeting of Mutual Engine Company No. 3, held Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., the following gentlemen were nominated for Chief and Assistant Engineers:

Chief Engineer—A. W. Nightingill.  
First Assistant—P. M. Chandler.  
Second Assistant—Charles Scholl.

EASILY DECEIVED.—Our reporter happened in at the Superior Court Room, on Wednesday, when the suit of Julius W. Salmon versus Palmer, Cook & Co., was occupying the attention of the bench. The legal gentlemen employed were Messrs. Elisha Cook and H. P. James, for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Lockwood and Wallace for the defendants. The suit was for the recovery of the block bounded by Broadway, Pacific, Front and Battery streets, with \$180,000 damages for withholding possession wrong fully from Salmon, and \$180,000 being for the rents and profits received for five years by the defendants.

Over twenty witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, who having rested his case, it was shown he had executed a release, in February, 1851, and signed in the presence of H. H. Haight, Esq., of all his claims on Palmer, Cook & Co., before they took possession. The jury, of course, found a verdict for defendants, without leaving their seats, and expressed a great deal of indignation that their time had been so foolishly trifled with. Messrs. Cook and James, attorneys for the plaintiff, remarked, at the close of the case, that an apology was due the Court for bringing the action in question, but that they had been imposed upon by their client. It strikes us very forcibly that Mr. Salmon's case looks rather fishy than otherwise, and as there is a penalty attached to false swearing, 'wouldn't it be well for the Grand Jury to inquire into the affair.

THE SACRAMENTO UNION.—This staunch and able conductor paper entered upon its twelfth volume, on yesterday; and is now five and a-half years old. We are glad to chronicle the success of the *Union*, for very nearly four years we were connected with it, and under all circumstances received the most liberal treatment from its proprietors. Our best knowledge of newspaper life was gleaned from our association with the *Union*, and if we have not taken advantage of its example it's our own fault. The *Union* editors and proprietors will please consider themselves embraced by one of their "olive branches."

### Atlantic Theatricals.

Miss Charlotte Cushman will return to America during the coming season, and it is rumored will play a lengthy engagement with Burton.

E. I. Davenport has been engaged by Burton for the next season, with a furlough of several weeks, during which he will play at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans.

Mark Smith, son of "Old Sol," will appear at Burton's during the season.

Laura Keene is said to be negotiating with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keane.

Mr. De Waldren is writing several pieces for Walkack.

Charles R. Thorne, Esq., has leased for a brief period, the Amphitheatre in Chicago, formerly occupied by Levi J. North, and has converted it into a new little theatre. It was thrown open to the public on Monday, under the title of the "National," with the following company: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, L. J. Mestayer, St. Marc, J. McCloskey, C. N. Wilson, W. H. Thorne, C. R. Thorne, Jr., Z. Croun, G. Wilson and W. F. Johnson; Mrs. C. R. Thorne, Misses Emily Thorne and Cogswell. The opening bill was the "Honey Moon" and "Simpson & Co."

J. W. Wallack is at Montreal.

Miss Emma Stanley is still at the Walnut street, Philadelphia.

W. H. Crisp and lady are at Niblo's, in conjunction with Burton and company.

The Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, is open for a summer season, with nearly all the old company, and Harry Perry and J. S. Clarke. Perry recently enacted *Damon*.

Bates has engaged J. J. Prior for leading man at the National, Cincinnati, also Harry Chapman and wife.

The People's is rebuilding, to be opened Oct. 1st, with George Wood, Lessee, and E. L. Tilton, Stage Manager.

Miss Matilda Heron commenced an engagement at Chicago, on Monday, August 4th, in "Camille."

Peter Richings and daughter are concertizing in Western New York.

The Florences were to sail for America during the month of August.

H. A. Perry is engaged at the People's, St. Louis, next season. He first plays a brief engagement at the Arch Street, Philadelphia.

C. Fisher is engaged by Burton.

George F. Brown, notwithstanding that the press insists that he is defunct, is traveling with a company on the Missouri River, and has been highly successful.

KNICKERBOCKER 5.—This company has followed out our suggestion, in regard to the case of J. P. Corrigan. The members at a special meeting, on Saturday evening, postponed the consideration of the order of the Board of Delegates, relative to his reinstatement, and have signed a remonstrance, addressed to the Board, against its decision, and asking that the whole affair may be investigated before a full meeting of the Delegates. A special meeting has been asked for Tuesday evening next, at which time we trust the Board will grant the prayer of No. 5.

THE LAFAYETTE.—The promptness of the Lafayette on Thursday morning, was commendable; their efforts materially assisted in saving property surrounding the fire.

AN ESTABLISHED FACT.—It is an established fact beyond any doubt that the Empire State Dining Saloon, 144 Clay street, is doing more business than any restaurant in this city. Notwithstanding the rush, every one who visits this place are waited upon by polite attendants, who never fail to render general satisfaction. If you wish good living for a little money, eat at the Empire State.

HAS DECLINED THE HONOR.—It has been whispered about that S. P. Whitman, Esq., has been tendered the appointment of Governor of Washington Territory, in the place of Stevens, removed, but has declined the honor, owing to the rush of business, and may yet be found at 64 Washington Market, with a fresh supply of dairy butter, cheese, eggs, ham, &c., the best in the market.

Secretaries of Companies, and those desiring to become members of the Fire Department, are informed that the sum of Two DOLLARS must be paid to Mr. H. A. Cobb, Treasurer of the Board of Delegates, for every certificate required; upon whose receipt and order, only, will the same be issued; The office of Mr. Cobb, is at 102 Merchants street.

MARCUS D. BORUCK  
Secretary S. F. F. D.

### NOMINATIONS.

HOWARD ENGINE HOUSE,  
San Francisco, September 16, 1856.  
At a meeting of Howard Engine Company No. 2, held on Tuesday evening, September 16th, FRANKLIN E. R. WHITNEY was unanimously nominated for the office of Chief Engineer at the ensuing election.

P. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.  
WM. T. CHASE, Chairman.

VIGILANT ENGINE HOUSE,  
San Francisco, August 30, 1856.  
At a meeting of Vigilant Engine Company No. 3, held last evening, JOHN SHOOT was unanimously nominated for the office of Chief Engineer at the ensuing election.

By order,  
T. McCos, Secretary.

EDITOR FIREMAN'S JOURNAL: Please announce the name of WILLIAM H. SILVERTHORN, First Assistant Engineer of Monumental Engine Company No. 6, as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer at the ensuing election.  
August 28, 1856.

MANHATTAN ENGINE HOUSE,  
September 5, 1856.  
At a regular meeting of Manhattan Engine Company No. 5, held last evening, JAMES E. NUTTMAN was unanimously nominated for the office of Chief Engineer at the ensuing election.

E. B. ZABRISKIE, Secretary No. 5.

At a regular meeting of Young America Engine Co. No. 13, held on Friday evening, Sept. 5th, it was resolved:  
That we unanimously nominate of JAS. E. NUTTMAN, for Chief Eng. next at the ensuing election.

EDITOR FIREMAN'S JOURNAL: Please announce the name of WILLIAM FRIER, present First Assistant Engineer, as a candidate for re-election, on the first December next.

MANHATTAN ENGINE HOUSE,  
September 5, 1856.  
At a regular meeting of Manhattan Engine Company No. 5, held last evening, C. WASHINGTON HADLEY was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Assistant Engineers at the ensuing election.

E. B. ZABRISKIE, Secretary No. 5.

EDITOR FIREMAN'S JOURNAL: Please announce the name of ARCHIE BALD WATSON, member of Manhattan Engine Company No. 5, as a candidate for Assistant Engineers at the ensuing election.

EDITOR FIREMAN'S JOURNAL: Please announce the name of RICHARD DOWLING, member of Volunteer Engine Company No. 7, as a candidate for Assistant Engineer at the ensuing election.

KAPRIS ENGINE HOUSE,  
San Francisco, September 13, 1856.  
At a meeting of Kapris Engine Company No. 1, held last evening, DAVID T. VAN ORDEN was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Assistant Engineer at the ensuing election.

At a special meeting of Crescent Engine Company No. 10, held last evening, JAMES HERBERT was unanimously nominated for the office of Chief Engineer at the ensuing election.

E. B. MacGROTT, Secretary No. 10.

At a special meeting of Crescent Engine Company No. 10, held last evening, JAMES HERBERT was unanimously nominated for the office of Chief Engineer at the ensuing election.

E. B. MacGROTT, Secretary No. 10.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S  
EXPRESS NOTICE.

For the Steamer of September 20, 1856.

### Via Panama.

Our next Regular Express for the Atlantic States en Europe, will be dispatched by the Pacific Mail Steam Company's Steamer.

SONORA.

R. L. WHITING, ..... Commander

On Saturday, ..... Sept. 20th

In Charge of a Special Messenger.

Treasure received for shipment (and insured) until 12 o'clock on Friday night September 19 and sundry express and parcels received until one hour of time of sailing.

EXCHANGE drawn on most of the principal cities and towns in the Atlantic States.

WELLS FARGO & CO.,  
1614 Corner of Montgomery and California sts.

### RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED!

NICARAGUA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

TO SAN JUAN DEL SUR, connecting with the splendid new steamship.

### CAHAWBA,

FOR NEW YORK.

SEVEN HUNDRED MILES shorter than any other Route! Through ahead of the Mail!! Only Twelve Miles Land Carriage. Manicured Road!!! Departure from Washington Street Wharf.

The highly popular double engine steamship.

SIERRA NEVADA.

3,000 TONS BURTON.

J. H. BLETCHEN, ..... Commander.

Will leave Washington Street Wharf, with Independent Mail, Passengers, and Trunks, on

SATURDAY, ..... SEPTEMBER 20th, 1856.

At 12 o'clock (noon) punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed at San Juan upon the Company's Wharf and proceed immediately by comfortable Coaches to Virginia Bay, where they embark at the Wharf which is recently been rebuilt, upon the splendid new steamer SAN CARLOS for the Atlantic States. The health of the harbors is excellent, and every arrangement has been made to ensure a SAFE, COMFORTABLE, and RAPID PASSAGE—this Route being 700 miles shorter than any other. Passengers via Nicaragua avoid the great heat of the Tropics and the fever and disability too apt to result from an exposure.

As Through Tickets furnished, including Transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are at no expense upon the Isthmus, as the great White Company.

Treasure for ship will be received at the office of the Company at 9 o'clock a day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to  
G. M. GARRISON & CO., Agents,  
5 W. corner Battery and Washington sts.

The next departure will be on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

### MISCELLANEOUS.







